THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

☞ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For life participating policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium thereon amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
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CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee*.
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 3000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape, Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, I lows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, cuidrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

BONNETS,—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap, Collars, Undersleeves, Chamizetts, Gloves, Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geograp y and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	30,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing pe month,	1,00

Musical Soir es will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—lyw.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.

Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 29, 1855. No. 89.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles, Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Lever's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 29, 1855. 35—1f.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.

L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our locality, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.

BENJ. F. HANKS.

Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 10th, 1855. 61—tf.

NOTICE.—SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF India Rubber Crying Doll Babies—assorted sizes. Call soon if you would like to see them, at the

N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, July 17, 1855. 72—

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every deirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. ff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land, not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the State.

E. RUFFIN.

September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's, is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf.

Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS. 51—

Notice to Travellers going North.

PASSENGERS GOING NORTH TO WELDON ARE informed that the Express train leaving Weldon will run only to Suffolk, distance seventeen miles from Portsmouth. At Suffolk a Steamer will be in readiness to convey passengers to Hampton Road or Old Point and proceed thence by the Bay Steamer to Baltimore, thus avoiding all intercourse with Norfolk and Portsmouth. This course has been adopted, not in consequence of any real danger, but to allay all excitement and prevent any interruption to the regular transportation of the mail and passengers.

Passengers may be assured that by this arrangement there will be no detention and that they will be taken from Weldon to Baltimore in usual or schedule time.

WM. COLLINS, President,
Office Seaboard and R. R. R.

August 7, 1855. 75—tf.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS WILL receive proposals for furnishing the Lunatic Asylum with one thousand cords of seasoned Pine and four hundred do. of Oak Wood, deliverable at the Asylum in the months of October and November.

Bids to furnish the whole or portion of each kind are solicited. Address

EDW'D. C. FISHER,
Superintendent L. A.

July 25, 1855. 70—swtd.

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLESkin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUPSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 69—

Sale of Choctaw Orphan Lands in Mississippi.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 13, 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the several pieces or parcels of land hereinafter described, lying in the counties of Tallahatchie, Yalobusha, Holmes Lowndes, and Bolivar, in the State of Mississippi, will, at the times and places designated, be exposed for sale *in separate quarter sections*, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, by commissioners to be appointed on behalf of the Choctaw orphans by the government, as their trustee, under the provisions of the 6th clause of the 19th article of the Choctaw treaty of 1830, viz:

On Monday, the 3d day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Coffeeville, the following tracts in Yalobusha county:

All in township twenty-three (23,) *range eight* (8) *east.*
All of section thirty-three (33;)
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-eight (28;)
The east half of section twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section thirty-one (31;)
The north half of section thirty-two (32;)
The west half of section thirty-four (34)
And, at the same time and place, the following described tract in the adjoining range in *Bolivar county*, viz:
The south half of section thirteen, *township twenty-six* (26,) *range seven* (7) *west.*

On Monday, the 10th of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in Charleston, *Tallahatchie county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township twenty-four (24,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of sections three (3,) ten (10,) and thirty-three (33;)
The east half of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section nine (9;)
The north half and southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The west half of section twenty-five (25;)
The north half of section twenty-six (26;)
The west half of section twenty-seven (27;)
The north half of section thirty-four (34;) and
The north half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range two* (2) *east.*
All of section twenty-seven (27,) twenty-eight (28,) and twenty-nine (29;)
The northeast quarter of section four (4;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-two (22;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23;) and
The east half of section thirty (30.)

In township twenty-four (24,) *range three* (3) *east.*
All of section three (3;)
The east half of the northeast quarter of section two (2;) and
The northeast quarter of section four (4.)

In township twenty-five (25,) *range three* (3) *east.*
The southwest quarter of section fourteen (14;)
The southeast quarter of section fifteen (15;)
The southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25;)
The southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26;)
The southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33;) and
The southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34.)

On Monday, the 17th day of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Lexington, *Holmes county*, the following described tracts of land in said county, viz:

In township sixteen (16,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The west half of section fifteen (15;) and
The west half and southeast quarter of section twenty-two (22.)

In township fifteen (15,) *range one* (1) *west.*
The southeast quarter of section twenty (20.)

On Saturday, the 22d of December, 1855, at the courthouse door in the town of Columbus, the following described quarter section of land in *Lowndes county*, viz:

The northwest quarter of section twenty-two (22,) township nineteen (19,) range seventeen (17) east.

Of the above described lands, seventy-two quarter sections were selected in 1834, at a time when some of the best lands in the State were unoccupied and unappropriated; and the other five quarter sections and one-eighth-acre lot, or eighth of a section, have been acquired in settlement from debtors to the orphan fund. The late commissioner to settle with debtors to that fund describes the lands above offered for sale as being, "almost without an exception, rich and fertile, well and advantageously located, many of them considerably improved," and as being "largely enhanced in value by the settlement, improvement, prosperity, and excellent population of the section in which they lie," and "eminently adapted" for planting purposes.

An appraisement of these reserves, showing their value, and the minimum price at which each tract, respectively, may be sold, will be made prior to the dates of sale.

In cases where the purchaser or purchasers of any tract shall fail to comply with the terms of sale, the land purchased will be resold at his or their expense and risk.

The title to these lands is believed to be indisputable; but if, in any case, an adverse claim shall be set up, the right of the orphans will be defended by the government, as their guardian.

The above sales will commence at the places named at 12 o'clock of each day, and continue until the lands are all offered.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Aug. 14, 1855. 1089—lawtDec 20.

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D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

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Raleigh Sept. 1855. 82—

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Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

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RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHing to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to ANDREW J TERRELL.

Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1855. 17—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the

From the Georgia Constitutionalist and Republic.

LETTER FROM REV. A. B. LONGSTREET.

TO THE KNOW NOTHING PREACHERS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH.

BRETHREN: I have concluded to divide my promised appeal to the Methodist Church, into two parts, and to address the first to you, and the last to the Church at large. And here, in the language of Mr. Wesley, let me say to you, "I beseech you, brethren, by the mercies of God, by whatever love you bear to God, to your country, to your own souls, do not consider who speaks, but what is spoken.—If it be possible, for one hour, lay prejudice aside; give what is advanced a fair hearing. Consider simply on each head—Is it true, or is it false? Is it reasonable, or is it not?" Remember, brethren, I am not before you to propose, but to resist, innovations upon old Methodism. I stand where I have always stood since I joined the Church, upon the "platform" of Wesley. You stand with one foot upon that platform, and the other upon a rickety structure, first reared by a criminal, if report be true, and miserably patched by unchristian hands. I would have you withdraw the truant limb from the dangerous platform, to its original position.

When we covenanted together we were of one heart and one mind. But you have formed new covenants with men who have no kindred feelings with you. There is no fear of God before their eyes." They cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which you have learned." "Their mouth speaketh great swelling words, having men's persons in admiration because of advantage." These be they who separate themselves, "sensual, having not the spirit." "They are such as serve not the Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly, and by good words and fair speeches deceive the hearts of the simple." "They are given to debates, envyings, wraths, strifes, backbiting, whisperings, swellings, tumults." With feigned words they make merchandise of you." They are ashamed "even to speak of those things which are done of them in secret." These be the men to whom you have joined yourselves. I do not say all your companions are such; but I know many of them to be such; and most of them to be men of the world. I would withdraw you from them; but if I cannot, and a final separation should take place between us, remember, if you please, that you made the first move in it.

"But why not quietly enjoy our own opinions, and live in peace?" I answer, because your lodges will not allow me to enjoy my opinions in peace, but upon pain of surrendering the freeman's right of speech; and because, with my notions of the moral character and aims of your Order, we never can live in peace while you remain in it, and I remain in the Methodist Church. How "can two walk together except they be agreed?" I am not the only Methodist by hundreds, if not thousands, who entertain my opinions of your Order; and I should suppose, whatever you may think of it, that for their sakes, you would abandon it, upon the principle that you should do nothing "whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak." Your opposition to Catholics and foreigners, I deem impolitic and unchristian; but this will never disturb our peace, if you will not prosecute it in a way dangerous to the peace of the country, enervating to Protestantism, fostering to Romanism, paralyzing to Methodism, humiliating to her ministry, distracting to her membership, encouraging to falsehood, smothering to truth, and demoralizing in all its aspects and movements. And here I beg you to bear it in mind, that it is not your principles to which I object (if a naked conspiracy against two classes of men can be called principles) so much as to your manner of propagating them. But, as I cannot hope to wean you from the Order, without at least shaking your confidence in your principles, I shall in the first place address myself to them.

In what I have to say upon this head, I shall take it for granted that you all went over to the Know Nothings with good intentions, that you sincerely believe that Catholics are about to take the country; and the foreigners are about to take it too; and that handled as it has been by Whigs and Democrats, it is even now hardly worth having; and that, without the interposition of Know Nothingism, it will soon be but a putrid carcass upon any party that shoulders it. I cannot reconcile these suppositions with each other; but they must be made, to reconcile the professions of your Order with sincerity.

I will go still farther, and admit, for the sake of the argument, that every emigrant who comes into the country, is a pauper and a Catholic—that the Pope of Rome is fully advised of every election that comes off in this countay, from California to Maine, and from Oregon to Florida—that every Catholic in the land feels himself bound to vote just as the Pope orders him to vote, in every election that occurs in this country, from that of village constables to that of President of the United States. Let this issue of absurdities be admitted, and still I maintain that Know Nothingism is not the remedy for the supposed evils; and that if it were, it is a remedy with which you should have nothing to do. To the proof:

Paupers are annually coming by multitudes into the country. Very well; and who are paupers? Why, they are poor people. They are not necessarily lazy or dishonest. So far from it, they are generally both honest and industrious—certainly as honest and industrious as natives in their condition. These, an oppressed, afflicted, down-trodden, overwrought, enslaved people, seek a shelter and a living in your free country, where millions of idle capital are only waiting the hand of industry, to loom out in all that enriches, adorns, ennobles and strengthens a nation;—these are the people which your Order would drive from our shores, simply because they are poor! You tell us, with more candor than self-respect, that the rich may come without opposition, but you will not have your country burdened with paupers. With you, the old motto which you learned from the lips of your sires and grandsires, "America, an asylum for the oppressed," is changed to "America, an asylum for the oppressor and a scourge to the oppressed!" Your aims are as impolitic as they are inhuman. Hear the language of one who knew the effects of immigration upon a country, far better than the wisest man of your Order: "A nation receiving a stray child" (*a fortiori* a grown man) "into its bosom again, acquires a real treasure; inasmuch as it receives in him an addition to its population, an accession to the profits of national industry, and an acquisition of capital. It at the same time recovers a lost citizen, and the means for him to subsist upon. If the exile bring back his industry only, at any rate the profits of industry are added to the national stock. It is true that a source of consumption is likewise superadded; but supposing it to counterbalance the advantage, there is no diminution of revenue, while the moral and political strength of the country is actually augmented." [Say's Pol. Econ., Book II, Chapter X, page 368.] In this short passage will be found the secret of our country's unparalleled advancement in wealth and greatness. The foreigners who are now flocking in the country, are precisely such as have contributed so largely to our manufactures, and the mechanic arts. Some who came hither paupers, when I was a boy, died millionaries; many died possessed of large estates, and almost all of them died in easy circumstances. Few, very few, comparatively, fell upon the parish. They enrich the country, by the whole amount of their accumulations—by just so much more than it would have possessed without them. Just so will it be with those who are now coming into the country. If the amount expended in support of the hopeless, be compared with the amounts raised by the industry of the sound, for any three years together, the first would be to the last, less than one to a thousand. You would fling away the eagles to save the cents! You would retard the growth of the country a hundred years, to save lands for your children upon which your children will not be permitted to enter, unless they will consent to commit the keeping of your graves to their slaves! Splendid statesmen are coming out of the Know Nothing factory truly! The last Massachusetts legislature exhibits to us the fabrics of this machine in their highest perfection. In that body were five and twenty preachers, (one-fifth Methodists,) christians many, and Know Nothings almost all. Their acts need no comment. They will remain, burnt into the character of the State, in lines so deep and gangrenous that even the offspring of the Hartford rebels, and the murderers of Bachelder, will sicken at the sight of them. These hierarchal Know Nothing legislators are your "brethren" in a double sense, and the *mirabile signum* "that none but Americans should rule America!"

Do you not blush to fraternize with such men?—And can you believe that you are favoring your own country or your church, in espousing their principles?

But if these paupers be a nuisance, whom do they afflict? Why, Massachusetts and her colleagues, in a war upon your constitutional rights and christian character. With these people you could not, as Methodists, harmonize. They drove you away from them, by insults and injustice insufferable—wept crocodile tears when they saw you going—promised you a peaceful parting, and an outfit from the common fund; and no sooner were your backs turned, than they denounced you as schismatics and sinners, cabbaged all the common property, and kept it until the end of seven long years, when they were forced to disgorge a part of it under the whip of the law. But as Know Nothings, you can harmonize with them, join them in an onslaught upon Catholics and foreigners who never injured you—nay, who are your neighbors and friends—and even turn a cold shoulder to a native brother at your door, because he protests against your mode of warfare! Verily, if you did not review Catholic sins three hundred years old to justify your wrath against that Church, if you did not at times evince a higher regard for the sinners of your Order, than for the saints of your Church, and chafe at oppositions to you from any quarter, I should regard yours as the master-institution of the world, for teaching men to forgive injuries, and love their enemies.

But however lawful it may be for your confreres to repel the poor from your borders, it is not lawful for me and you to do it. Much less lawful is it for you to complot with sinners to terrify them from the land, when the law allows them to come. Take care, brethren, I beseech you, how you practise your Know Nothing tactics upon this class of God's creatures. They are under his peculiar care, and he will hold you responsible if you do not take them under yours likewise. In his vocabulary, "the poor," means the poor of the world. So Paul understood it when he collected contributions in one country for the poor in another. So Christ teaches in the story of the good Samaritan. "Hath not God chosen the poor of this world, rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom which he hath promised to them that love him? But ye have despised the poor. Do not rich men oppress you, and draw you before the judgment seats? Do they not blaspheme the worthy name by which ye are called?" "Blessed be ye poor; for yours is the kingdom of God." "But woe unto you that are rich! for ye have received your consolation." "Defend the poor and fatherless; do justice to the afflicted and needy." "Deliver the poor and needy; rid them out of the hand of the wicked." "He that oppresseth the poor, reproacheth his Maker." I know that the Lord will maintain the cause of the afflicted, and the rights of the poor." "Thou shalt neither vex a stranger nor oppress him." "But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself." But enough. Your Know Nothing doctrine is directly the reverse of the Scripture doctrine in regard to foreigners, poor and rich. You are bound, if need be, to go to the poor of distant lands with the gospel on your lips, and charity in your hearts for them. You are bound to do good to all men—to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and relieve the distressed; no matter where found or where born. If this be true, you should rejoice that the poor abroad save you the trouble of going to them, by coming to you. Let law-makers exclude them if they will; but you have no business quitting your work to hunt up law-makers to do it. Much less have you any business working under cover with all sorts of characters, to put down all law-makers, but those who will do it. I repeat it, brethren, take care how you trifle with this class of God's creatures. If you have experiments to try in your Know Nothing laboratory, take care that you do not put the souls of men in the crucible, or blow up your own souls.

And what is your remedy for immigrant pauperism? Why, you will vote for no foreigner, rich or poor, for office! Does this remedy touch the disease, or even the person diseased? Men come hither from Europe, sick; and your medical colleges are going to cure them, by prescribing strict regimen to all the sound who have come from the same country, through the first and second generations! If the statement of such a case does not shock your understandings, I pray you, in mercy to yourselves, and for the honor of Methodism, surrender your parchments forthwith. You are either gulled, or you pretend to be; and in either case, you wound the character of our Church. I am pained for the future destiny of our Heaven-blessed country, when I see that the daring author of this nonsense should have succeeded so well.

Turn, if you please to Bascom's Sermons (page 288) and read the letter which prefaces the sermon beginning at the page. Many of you, with me, heard it preached at the first General Conference of the methodist Church, South. We all admired it, but we did not know the intent with which it was delivered. He explains it in the introductory letter, from which the following is an extract:

"The many virtues and christian death of your son, not to overlook the noble charity he founded by requesting and obtaining from his father twenty thousand dollars with the addition of suitable grounds for the establishment of an Orphan Asylum in his native city" (Petersburg, Va.) "must be to you, sources of consolation beyond any earth can offer. The following thoughts on death may enhance your estimate of this, &c. For these reasons &c." I ask permission, my dear Madam, to dedicate this discourse to you.'—He had previously said, that it was intended to offer consolation to the mother's afflicted bosom, under her then recent bereavement.—The father of that noble son is one of the loveliest specimens of the christian character that I ever saw. I have it upon credible authority, that the magnificent donation mentioned by Bascom, is only about double the sum which he gives every year to benevolent purposes, and "when he doeth alms, he lets not his left hand know what his right hand doeth." He will be offended at this exposure of his virtues, I know, but he will pardon it I trust, when I assure him it is made only to save his Church from peril, and her ministry from discredit. That man is a naturalized foreigner. If that man were a candidate for an office requiring special trust and confidence—if he were a candidate for any office—you would vote for the most abandoned profligate in the land in preference to him. Your vows to that effect are registered in heaven. Nay, he was recently a candidate for a petty office in his city, and I suppose Methodist Know Nothings, perhaps preachers, walked around that Asylum and over those consecrated grounds, to vote for some competitor of his, at the sight of whom Religion would start and Charity shriek.

"But have we not a right to vote as we please?" No, gentlemen, you surrendered that right when you joined the Know Nothings; and I am amazed that you made the surrender; for when you did that, you virtually acknowledged yourselves incompetent to advocate any men or any measures. You can advocate the claims of no man, because you do not know that you will be permitted to vote for him yourselves; and no measures, because they have none. A beautiful predicament for a freeman to place himself in! When a preacher votes, it is to be presumed that he votes conscientiously and upon principle; but you vote as you are ordered, and only according to man's birthplace. "Know ye not that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey."

"But we love the brother, though we cannot vote for the man." You do! What a stupendous exhibition of moral sublimity!—What a beautiful combination of religion and patriotism! It lacks but three things to make it perfect. First, Religion demands that you not only love your brother, but that you do nothing to forfeit his love to you. Secondly, Patriotism demands that you always vote for the most trustworthy. And thirdly, "cannot" should refer to conscience, and not to a gratuitous oath. I proceed to the next head:

By concession, all who come into the country are not only paupers, but Catholics. Suppose they were Methodists, would you object? Certainly not. Then you would determine every foreigner's privilege to come to the country, by his religion, would you? And do you not perceieve that this rule would be impracticable if you had all power in your own hand? Why, then, do you mislead the people by crying out against the influx of Catholics, as though your party could and would stop it, if they were in authority? And why are you doing this, when, confessedly, you do not intend to exclude foreigners of any name, but only to keep them out of office? You dare not say that you mean to exclude foreigners altogether, and therefore you play the game in such a way as to catch all who wish them excluded entirely, without offending those who do not. You put "no office" in your platform, and "no ingress" in your speeches; and use one, or the other, or neither, as best suits your purpose.

Does all this comport with christian sincerity? But surely, brethren, one short year's fellowship with your new companions, has not taught you to hate Catholics—the men. "Oh, no; we love the men, but hate their religion." Say, "love the men, but oppose some articles of their creed," and I am with you heart and hand. But to hate their religion is to hate your own religion, which they adorn, just at this time, much more than you do. "No man that warreth," says Paul, "entangleth himself with the affairs of this life." The Catholic priest obeys this precept strictly.—But where are you—some of you, at leasat? Candidates for this, that and the other office—going from beat to beat, and county to county, stumping it for votes—haranguing the multitude amidst thumps, and screams and yells—firing at opposition, and almost coming to blows—telling vulgar anecdotes—suppressing truth—encouraging, if not spreading, falshood. These things are not done in a corner; and yet if any bishop, any elder, any deacon, any brother, any press of our Church, has raised a warning voice against them, except my poor solitary self, and one older brother more, I have yet to learn, who, when, or where! From the holiest chamber of my soul, I lift a prayer to God to have mercy upon us, and save our Church from degradation and ruin. Brethren, I am not near done with you, but I must stop. My powers of calm discussion have suspended. My heart and my eyes take up the cause of my perilled Church, in utterances which you might appreciate, but which I cannot expose to the ridicule of an unfeeling world.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

THE HAY-FIELD—THE BAROMETER—From an article in the N. Y. Independent descriptive of haymaking, we make the following extracts:

There they go, a pretty pair of mowers! The blinking dew-drops on the grass-tops wink at them and pitch headlong under the stroke of the swinging scythe in its passage through a thick pile of grass. It has a craunching, mellow, murmuring sound right pleasant to hear. The grass, rolled over in a swath to the left, green and wet, lies like a loosely-corded cable, vast and half-twined. Around the piece, step by step, go the men, and the work is fairly laid out and begun. There sounds the horn! Breakfast is ready. A most useful and salutary custom is that of breakfast. One may work with the hands before breakfast, but not much with the head. The machine must be wound up. The blue must be taken out of your spirits, and the gray out of your eyes. A cup of coffee—real coffee—home-browned home-ground home-made, that comes to you dark as a hazel eye, but changes to a golden bronze as you temper it with cream that never cheated, but was real cream from its birth, thick, tenderly yellow, perfectly sweet, neither lumpy nor frothing on the Java: such a cup of coffee is a match for twenty blue devils, and will exorcise them all. Involuntarily one draws in his breath by the nostrils. The fragrant savor fills his senses with pleasure—for no coffee can be good in the mouth that does not first send a sweet offering of odor to the nostrils. All the children are farmer's boys for the occasion. Were Sebastopol built of bread and cakes, these are the very engineers who would take it. Bless their appetites! It does one good to see growing children eat with a real hearty appetite. Mountain air, a free foot in grassy fields and open groves, plain food and enough of it, these things kill the lillies in the cheek and bring forth roses.

What a miniature forest is this tall grass full of under-brush clover? How full of population!—Vast communities dwell here of which we have but little knowledge, and for which we have but little sympathy. All manner of grasshoppers, field crickets, bugs of every shape and color, worms, birds young and old, and nameless life, swarm through these grassy forests, past all counting. One imagines the sudden surprise with which the crash of the scythe overthrows all their structures, obliterates their paths, destroys their haunts and societies, and buries thousands of them under each swath of grass. All the bright webs of spiders that sit up late at nights, the virgin webs that have as yet caught nothing but dew, and have caught a whole lapfull of that, are swept in one stroke. A mower will, in a half a day, disarrange the plans of myriads of his fellow-creatures, walking a conqueror through their desolated cities and dwellings, without once thinking, even, that he has wrought his task amid such multitudinous company. I, following on, turn over the grass and watch the liberated captives, that take their disasters very patiently. Spiders forget to be voracious. Insects run over spiders without fear, all herded together in peace, made by a common misfortune. So we have read that bears, wolves panthers, deer, rabbits, and foxes, are sometimes pent up on some high ground, islanded by a sudden freshet, and forget their destructive habits, and live together peacefully until the receding waters let them forth again.

The day passes, and the night. With another morning, and that Saturday morning, comes up the sun without a single cloud to wipe his face upon.—The air is clear as crystal. No mist on the river. No fleece upon the mountains. Yet the barometer is sinking—has been sinking all night. It has fallen more than a quarter of an inch, and continues slowly to fall. Our plans must be laid accordingly. We will cut the clover which is to be cured in the cock, and prepare to get in all of yesterday's mowing before two o'clock. Not till about ten o'clock is any change seen. Then the sun-light seems pale, though no cloud is before it.

All the girls and ladies come forth to the fray.—Delicate hands are making lively work, raking up the dispersed grass, and flying with right nimble steps here and there, bent upon cheating the rain of its expected prey. And now the long winrows are formed. The last load of hay from the other fields has just rolled triumphantly into the barn! Down jumps John, with fork in hand, and rolls up the winrows into cocks. We follow and glean with the rake. The last one is fashioned. A drop pats down on my face. Another, and another. Look at those baseless mountains that tower in the west, black as ink at the bottom, glowing like snow at the top edges! What gigantic evolutions! They open, unfold, change form, flash lightnings through their spaces, close up their black gulfs, and move on with irresistible but silent march through the heated air. Far in the north the rain has begun to sheet down upon old Grey-Lock! But the sun is shining through the shower and changing it to a golden atmosphere, in which the mountain lifts up its head like a glorified martyr amid his persecutions! Only a look can we spare, and all of us run for the house, and in good time. Down comes the flood, and every drop is musical. We pity the neighbors who, not warned by barometer, are racing and chasing to secure their outlying crop.

AMALGAMATION AND KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—COLORED CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS.—The new law allowing colored children to attend all the public schools has gone into operation, and yesterday many of them attended with the white childern.—They created quite a "sensation" among the boys and girls, but no violent manifestations of dislike were seen. At the Smith school (colored) only seven pupils attended the primary department, and none in the grammar department. The primary shool had eighty-nine pupils at the last official return, and the grammar school eighty. Most of these children will now attend the Philips school for boys, and the Bowdoin school for girls, while the Mahew school for boys, and the Wells school for girls, will each receive some additions. A few will also be scattered among the other schools of the city, particularly at South and East Boston. —*Boston Transcript.*

As our readers are aware, Boston, like the rest of Massachuselts, is at present under the complete domination of the Know-Nothings. Many abolitionists are opposed to amalgamation, but Boston Know Nothingism, it would seem, sets no bound to its love for the negro. As usual, the Southern Know-Nothing organs will not have a word to say in regard to this successful attempt of the Northern wing of the order to degrade white children to the level of negro boys and girls.—*Washington Union.*

The New Haven Journal and Courier says:

"Dr. Townshend, the sarsaparilla man, has paid $49,000 for a house and farm in Stanford, and intends to live there."

SLAVERY HAS ITS BENEFITS.

We have often thought, that Negro Slavery played a more important part in the economy of enlightened nations, than they are willing to admit. Confined to a strict matter of sentiment, it has many repulsive features; but when viewed in the light of its beneficent effect supon the whole human race, its necessity at once becomes a conceded point, by the rational and progressive mind. In all the States where Slavery does not exist, we are educated to view it with abhorrence, and were it not for the common sense which is brought to bear against our early sentimental instruction, we should truly be a nation of Abolitionists. While the young mind in the North and West is in its plastic state, COWPER and STERNE, and other sentimentalists, are put into the hands of our youth, and as there is a vein of melancholy running through the nature of every man of intellect, the impression against Slavery becomes deep and lasting, unless removed in early manhood, by an actual observance of its workings, as it really exists in our Southern States. Our emotional nature is too highly cultivated, often to the neglect of our reflective faculties. In youth, we read the patriarchal history of the Old Testament with delight, and are rather attracted to the institution than repelled. Now, how much does the system, as it exists in the South, differ from that of the Bible? And how vastly superior and humanizing is the former over that of the ancient Greeks or Romans, or of our Saxon forefathers? Is not the Slave of the South in a bitter condition socially and morally, than the white Peon of Mexico? There is progress for the one, both mentally and physically, while for the latter, there is nothing but retrogression and hopeless despair. We knew a lady far advanced in years, and now dead, who had never been farther South than Pennsylvania, that had a clearer view of the institution of Southern slavery, than all the Northern Abolitionists that have ever put pen to paper. In early life, her parents and relatives possessed Slaves in both Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and being a woman of strong intellect, she was able to determine the mutual advantages to the two races. We have often heard her speak of the two last female household servants that lived and died under her parent's roof, and although they had then been dead for more that sixty years, their memories were as much cherished, and their several virtues as often recounted, as if they had been among the highest in the land. A deep and abiding affection for the humble slaves who had nursed her childhood, lived in her heart to the last hour of her existence. Such devotion is one of the redeeming traits in Slavery as it now exist in the United States, and is as indestructible as human sympathies. Down through four generations, the children and grand-children of these two Slaves lived with different members of the lady's family, as free domestics, respected and treated rather as children than servants. We have seen this same feeling in the South, and know, that when Northern men are brought in contact with the reality, its more objectionable features are entirely removed.

We know a gentleman, who, in early life, had almost destroyed his life by intense study. He had "drunk deep" of English literature, and when in his melancholy mood, would discourse eloquently upon the evils of slavery, without knowing anything of the subject, beyond what he had read in COWPER and others. Imbued with the deepest prejudices against the institution, and broken down in health, he started for Charleston, on a sea voyage, in August, 1829, and arrived at that port in seventeen days. He was met on a long wharf, near the battery, by a light mulatto man, who told him a piteous tale in relation to the treatment he had been accustomed to receive from his master and mistress, who were then in the North, and desired to be secreted in the vessel, when she was about to depart. His story was exceedingly pitiful, and fell upon the mind of the melancholy invalid with powerful force. But the invalid had dipped into philosophy and history, and had studied mankind with some care. A searching examination of the mulattos person and condition, convinced the invalid that his appearance gave the lie to his statement. His apparel and well fed sides spoke "trumpet-toned" in behalf of his master and mistress. *Reason* cried aloud—"strip your mind of its prejudices, and behold Slavery as it is." Her mandate was obeyed, and the gentleman soon became convinced, that at least in Southern Cities, the Slaves were better paid for their labor than the free white man of the North in the same vocation.

In Philadelphia, at the date mentioned, a white laborer received *seventy-five cents* a day and *found himself*, while the Slave, at the same sort of labor in Charleston, obtained *one dollar and fifty cents* a day, and was *found by his employer*. It was noticed, that the slave was not satisfied with the same sort of food that the white hands on board the vessel ate at their meals, but demanded a desert of rice, with perhaps molasses. Three dollars out of the nine received per week by the Slave, went to his master or mistress, as the case might be, and the other six remained to himself for his own support, in *addition to being found*. The gentleman also noticed, that the Slaves with which he came in contact in and around Charleston, were better fed, better clad, and better in moral deportment, than the same number of free blacks he had seen any where in the Northern cities. No plague spots like Spafford street, Small street, St. Mary street, &c,—dens of vice and infamy, where blacks are trained to depredate on society—could be found in Charleston. These facts, passing under his own eye, scattered to the winds the notions that he had received of Slavery, and greatly altered the pathetic beauty of the line in COWPER—"they touch our country and their shackles fall."

But the gentleman's experience did not stop here. He made the acquaintance of the mulatto drayman, who hauled the cargo from the vessel, a man apparently in the meridian of life, and in search of knowledge as to the workings of slavery, interrogated him upon a variety of points in connection with the subject. Among the information received from the drayman, the incidents connected with a contemplated slave rebellion, which had been incited by a negro military officer from Hayti, about the year 1824, were both exciting and instructive. The drayman was then a slave, and had given the authorities of Charleston information of the intended rebellion and general massacre of the white inhabitants. His story, as near as the gentleman can at this late day remember it, was as follows:—"I was standing on this very wharf, looking up at the American flag flying at the mast-head of a vessel lying at the end of the wharf, lost in reverie. Suddenly, a fine looking black man, who spoke good English, though with a French accent, tapped me on the shoulder, and asked me whether I would not like to have a country over which such a flag could wave. I answered yes. He replied, you can have it. I asked how? He said, meet me this evening (at a place named) and I will tell you. I met him according to agreement, and accompanied him to a house, where we met a large number of slaves. The subject of rebellion was discussed night after night, and the plan was fully matured. The anticipated bloody drama was spread out to my vision in all its horrible details. The City was to be fired in a multitude of places, and as the male white population left their houses to extinguish the flames, or escape from their devouring fury, they were to be murdered by slaves in arms every where throughout the City, for the purpose. The white females were to suffer what would be worse than death. My mind revolted at the recital, and as I had always been well treated by my master, and loved him dearly, I determined to show no symptoms of relenting, but expose the whole plot. I sought him out the next day, told of all their doings, and when the bloody work was to begin.—The subject was brought to the attention of the Governor, and after undergoing an examination, I was directed to meet the conspirators as usual, and be careful not to betray any emotion. I did so, and on a given night the house in which we met was surrounded and all within it captured, and the papers secured. The proof of guilt was clear and conclusive, and after trial and sentence, a large number of the ringleaders were hanged. I was given my freedom, and a pension settled upon me for life. I went into the business you find me, and have made money at it."

The recital of this statement, in addition to what had passed before his own eyes in Charleston, cured the gentleman of all his prejudices against the system, and he can now view it with a calm and reflecting mind. We know a large number in Philadelphia who have been undeceived by a visit to the South. In fact, a trip South is a great curative of Abolition notions, if the person will only stop to inquire of the Slaves themselves as to their real condition. They enjoy a full share of comfort and happiness. Our purpose, on setting down at our desk, was not to write as we have done, but let it pass for an episode, as our mind fell into that train of thought, excited by the article which follows:—

SLAVERY AND COMMERCE. The following just observations are taken from the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*. Hunt's *Merchant's Magazine* copies them, and remarks, "Right or wrong, there is more truth than poetry in its statement:"

"The whole commerce of the world turns upon the product of slave labor. What could commerce be without cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice, and naval stores? All these are the product of slave labor. It is a settled fact, that free labor cannot produce them in sufficient quantity to supply the demands of mankind. It has been said that one free laborer is equal to five slaves. If this be so, why has not free labor been employed in the production of the above staples? It has been attempted, and, in every case in which it has been introduced, has failed. The world follows its interests, and if free labor was more valuable than slave, it would be employed at this moment in the United States, Cuba, and Brazil, which are all open to free labor. And herein note the greater liberality and self-reliant strength of the slave over the free States. The former freely permit the Northern capitalist to come in with free labor and compete with his slave labor. The latter pass laws prohibiting the Southern capitalist from coming in with his slaves to compete with Northern labor. Their prohibitory laws are passed because they are afraid of slave competition; whereas, the South, in the face of the pretence which has been handed down from Wilberforce to these, that one white laborer is equal to five slaves, throws her doors wide open and invites the free laborer to walk in and try his hand, and he dare not come. What would become of England, the arch agitator of Abolitionism, but for cotton, by the manufacture of which she has waxed fat and strong, while she curses the system by which it is produced? By the way, will some one inform us why the English conscience has never suffered as much from slavery in Brazil as slavery in the United States?

Pennsylvanian.

INCIDENTS OF THE LATE MAINE ELECTION.—The Portland Advertiser, a Maine law and Fusion paper, announced the defeat of its party thus: "The city falls us; ditto the rural districts; ditto the rest of the State."

The vote in Portland, of which Neal Dow is Mayor, and which has always been an Anti Democratic stronghold, stood as follows on Governor: Wells. Democrat, 1,902; Morrill, Fusion and Maine law, 1,746; Read, old line Whig, 372. In Bangor there was a majority against Morrill.

The old line Whigs were as anxious to beat Morrill as were the Democrats. The Bath Tribune, a straight out Whig paper, in giving the result in its town, exclaimed, "if we have not met the enemy and made them fully ours, we can rejoice that *we have taken the conceit out of them.*"

In York County, Biddeford is the banner town, Last year a Morrill representative was elected by about 400 majority; this year an Anti-Morrill and Anti-Maine law man is elected by about forty majority.

The State of Maine newspaper remarks of the result:

"Bad as was our State administration—unpopular as the Maine Law has become, through the violence and folly of its reputed author, it required the pressure of other influences than these to arouse throughout the State the intense excitement of the occasion. It was the feeling of love to the Union, and abhorrence of the disunion doctrines put forth by the "Republican" leaders, that excited, alarmed and aroused the people of Maine.

"It was Senator Wade's speech at Portland, on the 14th of August, that overwhelmed and crushed the "Republican" party. He was feasted and caressed by Senator Fessenden. lionized and idolized by the fierce Abolition fanatics of the city, after he declared the most infamous disunion sentiments that ever disgraced a political demagogue.

"It was this that roused the solid men of Maine to action, and disgarding all minor issues and all personal questions, they put their shoulder to the wheel, and laid disunion and the Maine law together in the same grave.

"In this city the conduct of Neal Dow and the transactions of the 2d of June were matters that came in direct issue, and the verdict of the people of this city has put an end to his unfortunate career.

Judge Wells is not chosen by the people, but his vote will exceed that of Morrill. He will be the next Governor, however. It is supposed that Maine will return to the license system.

From the Free Press.

Hail to thee, Maine! young giant of the North,
That though awhile in seeming slumber bound,
Hast roused at last thy vigor to put forth,
And them that plague thee hurl unto the ground.
DISUNION—even such the word their tongue
Did traitorous dare to utter where thou wert;
Grown fat with spoil, and deeming surely strong
The secret plot, hatched from God's light apart.
Not honored years, nor every virtue found
In patriot hearts of old, or in our day,
Availing aught—or sheltering from the wound
Their reckless hand would, impious, still essay.
But thou hast dealt full well their huckster train
Thy blows—wherefore all honor to thee, Maine!

ORIGIN OF THE TERM "KNOW NOTHINGS."—Foreign writers are very naturally puzzled by the oddity of our political party names, and, in attempting to trace them to their origin, make some very queer blunders; thus, the name of the Locofoco party is styled by one English writer to be the name of a tribe of Indians. The London Athenæum, in an article upon Know Nothingism, states that

"The party derive their name from an expression in vogue among the leaders of the old political factions, that the people did not know what was of most advantage to them. Thus, an American says, 'I don't know, but it strikes me,' and so forth, until the phase became characteristic, &c."

We must confess that the Athenæum's theory of the origin of the name of Know Nothings is not very ingenious, and for the enlightenment of that learned pundit, we will state the origin of the name of the now rapidly dissolving party, on the authenticity of a gentleman who has had abundant opportunities of knowing the exact facts of the case.—The Know Nothing party, it is pretty generally known, was first formed by a person of some notoriety, who called himself "Ned Buntline." "Ned" was once a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, but left the service for some cause of which we are not informed, and commenced the business of Americanism on a large scale, by founding a secret political order, of so exclusive a character that none were to be admitted as members whose grandfathers were not natives of the country. It is a difficult matter, in a country like the United States, where free inquiry is so common, to keep anything secret; and Ned instructed his proselytes and acolytes to reply to all questions in respect to the movements of the new party, "I don't know." So, they were at first called "Don't Knows," and then "Know Nothings," by outsiders, who know nothing more of them than that they invariably replied "I don't know" to all questions.

But the Know Nothings have had their day, and very soon there will be nothing left of them but their name. The earth hath bubbles, and Know Nothingism was one of them.—*New York Times.*

TEXAS ELECTION.—Returns in the Galvestom Civilian from 81 counties out of 97 voting counties (Uvalde and Kinney voting with Bexar) foot up as follows:

For governor—Elisha M. Pease, dem., 22,497; David C. Dixon, know-nothing 15,699. Pease's majority thus far, 6,798. For lieutenant-governor, in same counties—H. Richard Runels, dem., has a majority of 2,692 over Jowers, know-nothing. For land commissioner, in all the counties but nine—Crosby, know-nothing, is 952 ahead of Fields, democrat.

Peter H. Bell's democratic majority for Congress in the western district is about 5,000. The eastern district is close between Matthew Ward, dem., and Evans, know-nothing. In all the counties but three the vote stood—Ward, 9,071 Evans, 9,506. Ward's majority thus far 168. The Galveston News of the 8th instant says there is a strong probability that Ward is elected.

Both branches of the legislature are democratic. Of 77 members of the lower house ascertained to be elected, 48 are democrats, or anti-know-nothing whigs, elected by democratic votes, 22 are know-nothings, and of seven the politics are not known. Of 33 senators, 20 or 21 are democrats, 4 are know-nothings, and of the rest politics not known. *Union.*

A HOME PICTURE—BY FRANCIS D. GAGE.

Ben Fisher had finished his hard day's work,
And he sat at his cottage door;
His good wife Kate sat by his side,
And the moonlight danced on the floor—
The moonlight danced on the cottage floor,
Her beams were as clear and as bright
As when he and Kate, twelve years before,
Talked love in her mellow light.

Ben Fisher had never a pipe of clay,
And never a dram had he;
So he loved at home with his wife to stay,
And they chatted merrily;
Blithly merrily chatted they on the while,
Her babe slept on her breast,
While a cherub rogue, with a rosy smile,
On his father's knee found rest.

Ben told how fast his potatoes grew,
And the corn in the lower field;
And the wheat on the hill was grown to seed,
And promised a glorious yield;
A glorious yield in the harvest time,
And his orchard was doing fair;
His sheep and his stock were in their prime,
His farm all in good repair.

Kate said her garden looked beautiful,
Her fowls and her calves were fat;
That the butter that morning that Tommy churned
Would buy him a Sunday hat;
That Jenny for pa a new shirt had made,
And that too by the rule;
That Neddy the garden could nicely spade,
And Ann was ahead at School.

Ben slowly passed his toil-worn hand
Through his locks of grayish brown—
"I tell you, Kate, what I think," said he,
We're the happiest folks in town."
"I know," said Kate, "that we all work hard—
Work and health go together, I've found;
For there's Mrs. Bell does not work at all,
And he's sick the whole year round.

They're worth their thousands, so people say,
But I ne'er saw them happy yet;
'Twould not be me that would take their gold,
And live in a constant fret:
My humble home has a light within
Mrs. Bell's gold could not buy—
Six healthy children, a merry heart,
And a husband's love-lit eye."

I fancied a tear was in Ben's eye—
The moon shone brighter and clearer,
I could not tell why the man should cry,
But he hitched up to Kate still nearer;
He leaned his head on her shoulder there,
And took her hand in his—
I guess (though I looked at the moon just then)
That he left on her lips a kiss.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE HOUSE OF ATTRACTION HAS THIS DAY opened with $10,000 worth of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, introducing almost every variety of the newest styles and importations of Ladies DRESS GOODS, and also for Gentlemen's wear, with a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

The above Goods have been bought within fifteen days, which I respectfully ask you all to come and see.

Call at the 3d d or above the late R. Smith's corner, and one door above Evans & Cooke's, Fayetteville St., where you will find gentlemen of the right stripe, ever ready and willing to serve you.

ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1855. 85—6t.

☞ Star, Age and Pennant copy six times.

Valuable Property at Public Sale in the Town of Warrenton, N. C.

A DISSOLUTION OF THE CO-PARTNERSHIP between BOBBITT & MINETREE, in the Coach-making business, having taken place, and a sale of the property belonging to the late firm being necessary, in order to ensure an equitable division, they will expose to public sale, without reserve, on the premises, on the 25th day of October next, their New, Large, Extensive, and Complete Coach Factory, situated in the business part of the Town of Warrenton N. C., immediately on the Main Street, opposite to, and within, fifty yards of the Court House. The principal edifice constructed of Stone and Brick, is 75 feet in length, and 26 feet in width, containing a Stone Basement 50 feet long, and 26 feet wide, used as a Smith's Shop, in which there are four Forges with flues running out of the top of the house, which is covered with tin, and thus rendered secure against ignition from sparks. In the upper story there are three rooms, of which one is designed for trimming, one for painting, and the remaining one for varnish. ing, and all plastered. The lower department consists of a Show Room, and a Wood Shop, the former fronting the street, and the latter in the rear.

There is, likewise on the lot a separate house for timber or lumber, 50 by 26 feet, and abundant shelters for the protection of any quantity of work that may be sent for repairs. There is, also, on the lot another house, 28 by 24 feet, 2 stories high, of which the upper is designed for unfinished work and the lower for work that has been rep

The Standard.

RALEIGH. SATURDAY. SEPT. 29. 1855.

NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

We call the attention of our readers to the able and liberal article in the Standard, to-day, copied from the Pennsylvanian, headed "Slavery has its Benefits." The Pennsylvanian is one of the organs of the Northern Democracy—it speaks the sentiments of a large majority of them; and these sentiments, as will be seen by a careful perusal of this article, are as sound in themselves and as just towards the South as any reasonable man among us could desire.

We also invite attention in this connection to the following sensible and patriotic article, from another Democratic print, the New York Day Book:

"NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.—Don't be too fast, gentlemen. The North is not altogether against you, nor is it against the Nebraska bill. There is no necessity of your being frightened into casting cannon, sharpening swords, nor manufacturing gunpowder yet. We of the North will take care of our own people. We are not all fanatics, and shall not be controlled by fanatics, so do not get off half-cocked nor kick out of the traces yet awhile. We have lived under the Constitution of our fathers some seventy odd years, and you have had equal protection with the rest of us. Stick to that, and we will. Never fear that there is not good Constitution loving citizens enough in the North to keep down the plotters against you and your institutions.

When, gentlemen, did the Democracy of the North desert you or refuse to stand by you? Never. It gave you President Polk and Texas, and it gave you the Fugitive Slave law, and it gave you President Pierce and the Nebraska bill. What more can you ask? We readily admit that these were your rights, but we point to them only to show that Northern Democracy always has and always will give you your rights.

Why, then, desert it or talk about fighting the whole North? Stand by those who have stood by you, and you will never have reason to complain.—You should make some allowance for Northern habits and Northern prejudice, and not expect all our people to think just as you do on the subject of slavery; that is not possible. But you have always found the Democratic party to deal justly with you, and you may rely upon it to do justly hereafter, no matter what the people think about slavery.

Don't leave the Democratic party, men of the South, until it leaves you, and you will have nothing to fear from Northern fanaticism.

N. Y. Day Book.

We could fill our paper every week, with similar expressions of sentiment from Northern Democratic journals, and with proceedings of Northern Democratic meetings, all breathing the same just and liberal spirit.

Hon. John Kerr, it appears by the papers, has gone over to the Locofocos. We confess to no surprise at this. *Wilmington Herald.*

Mr. Kerr was the Whig candidate for Governor of this State in 1852, and was then regarded as a "submissionist" on the slavery question. We considered his course at that time on this great question as unsound, and as deserving of severe censure; and we acted accordingly. But Mr. Kerr was elected to Congress by his party—went to Washington—saw, heard, and felt for himself what the condition of things really was, and became convinced that the only hope for preserving the Union was in taking and maintaining a bold stand, on the platform of the Constitution, in defence of Southern rights. He also became convinced, from personal observation, that Know Nothingism, as understood and wielded in the free States, was but another name for Abolitionism; and that, in the fierce struggle, both in Congress and the free States, for the rights of the South and the preservation of the Union, the Democrats of that region, as a party, were found on our side, while the Whigs of the same region were against us. While in Congress he proclaimed, in substance, these convictions; and he returned home, took the field as a candidate, and was defeated by a slaveholding people. It is known that efforts were made to silence him; it is believed that he was assured that if he would only say nothing against Know Nothingism, he would not be opposed, but would be returned to Congress. But he scorned all such offers, and spoke out for his section, for the Constitution, and for the Union like an honest and patriotic statesman. He now says that, in his opinion, the only hope for the South and for the Union is to be found in the national Democratic party.

What will be the course of his successor, Mr. Reade? That gentleman approves Mr. Kerr's vote for the Nebraska bill; but he has confidence in Northern Know Nothings, and looks to them for aid in defending the rights of his section. In this he will certainly be disappointed; and if true to his native State—as we believe he is at heart—*his course as a member of the House must be similar to that of Mr. Kerr's.* And in this event, what will Guilford say? Indeed, we should not be surprised to see Mr. Reade, at the expiration of his term, decline a re-election, publicly approve the course of his friend Mr. Kerr, surrender the field to him, and support him for Congress. Stranger things have happened on the stage of politics.

The Herald says Mr. Kerr has "gone over" to the Democrats. Well, what has the Herald done? Has not that paper abandoned Whiggery and "gone over" to the Know Nothings? If Mr. Kerr be a renegade, is not Mr. Burr one also? Or is it a fact—so often denied by the Herald—that Whiggery and Know Nothingism are one and the same?

☞ We take occasion to state again, by way of explanation and for the information of persons wishing copies of the Laws and Journals, that the Public Printer has no copies for sale, as, under the present law on the subject, the work was executed on paper furnished by the State, and the extra copies, therefore, belong to the State. They may be obtained of the Secretary of State, at the following prices: The public laws, in one volume, in paper cover, fifty cents; the public and private laws, in one volume, bound in leather, three dollars; the Journals of the two Houses, bound in leather, three dollars.

Justices of the Peace, appointed by the last General Assembly, will be furnished without charge with copies of the public laws, on application to the Secretary of State.

We have on hand, at the Standard office, a few volumes of the documents of the last session—including bills, reports, Bank and Railroad statements; which will be disposed of at $3, delivered at the office, or $4 by mail, postage prepaid. These documents will be found useful to business men and politicians.

PAY UP.—Mr. Mendenhall, the Treasurer of the N. C. Railroad Company, gives notice through the columns of the Raleigh Register, to all delinquent stockholders to make payment of balances due on stock by the 1st of November next—otherwise, the said stock will be sold after ten day's notice.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.—A meeting of the Directors of this Road will be held in Salisbury on Thursday next, the 4th October.

There have been but four or five new cases of the Small Pox discovered since our last report, and no deaths. *Newbern Journal.*

EXCELLENTLY DONE.

Certain uneasy rascals in Boston, says the New York Daily News—white, black and yellow—are perpetually getting up "lectures on slavery," to which most persons who are supposed to itch after notoriety, are, at some time or other, invited. The object being, of course, to get up and keep up as much excitement upon the subject as possible. Latterly, the Beechers, and Fred Douglasses, and Garrisons, and Raymonds, and Greelys, having pretty well run out, and everybody being quite tired and sick of hearing their eternal prate, the idea has struck the "Lecture Committee" of inviting persons who do not participate in their fanatical views, to come and deliver themselves of *their* opinions, in the shape of a lecture—and be hissed down, of course, or otherwise insulted, by the parti-colored mob of fools and pickpockets who attend the meetings. In pursuance of this plan, letters have been sent to most public men, we understand, in all parts of the Union, and have generally been contemptuously left unanswered—as was the case, we were lately informed, with the invitation sent to a distinguished ex-United States Senator in this State.—Some of the gentlemen insulted by the invitation, have, however, seen fit to reply to it, and we copy the following letters as worthy of perusal, and as embodying pointed and well deserved rebukes to the "Committee." We find them in Boston papers, to which, we believe, they were *not* communicated by the "respectable cullud pussons" of the Committee:

BOSTON, Aug. 2, 1855.

DEAR SIR: A series of lectures upon the subject of slavery was initiated and very successfully conducted here during the past Winter, as you may have learned from the papers of the day. The audiences were large and intelligent, and the card inclosed will indicate to you the character of the lecturers.

During the next season a larger number of gentlemen from the South will be invited to favor us with the views prevalent in their vicinity; thus, in connection with others, presenting during the course every shade of opinion on this question. The respectful attention accorded to Gen. Houston last Winter gives assurance that arguments and opinions from that quarter, will be candidly heard and duly appreciated.

You are hereby respectfully invited to deliver one of the lectures of the course on slavery at the Tremont Temple in this city on ——— evening, ———, or if that time will not suit your engagements, please mention at once what Thursday evening between the middle of November and the middle of March next will best accommodate you.

The amount paid to each lecturer will be $100, he bearing his own expenses. Please favor with an immediate answer, and at your earliest convenience thereafter transmit the particular phase of the subject that you will present.

Your obedient servants,
S. G. HOWE,
SAMUEL MAY,
THOMAS RUSSELL,
NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF,
JOHN M. CLARK,
JOSEPH STORY,
PHILO SANDFORD,
JAMES W. STONE.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite invitation to deliver a lecture on the subject of Slavery at the Tremont Temple in Boston on the 7th of February next, or at such time during the next Winter as my convenience will permit. Regarding slavery as a domestic regulation, which derives its existence and support from the local laws of the several States where it prevails, and with which neither the Federal Government nor the citizens or authorities of other States have any right to interfere, except to perform their constitutional obligations in reference to the rendition of fugitives, I have never deemed it my duty as a citizen of a non-slaveholding State to discuss the supposed advantages or evils, with the view of sustaining or destroying the domestic institutions of sister States, with which, under the Constitution and laws of the land, I have no right to interfere, and for the consequences of which I am in no wise responsible.

You will therefore permit me to say, with all due respect, that neither my tastes nor my public duties will permit me to accept your polite invitation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Messrs. DR. JAMES W. STONE, and others, Committee.

STONELANDS, near Edgefield, C. H., S. C., Thursday, Aug. 16, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I can give you now no definite answer whether I can at any time go to Boston and deliver a lecture, &c., &c. You may hear from me when I reach Washington. My health will not allow me to leave home before that time.

As you request it, I will indicate the general topics upon which I will speak, should I deliver the lecture in Boston:

First, That while the States were Colonies, slavery was introduced and allowed without distinction of section, and that then by the comity of these political communities, the rendition of fugitive slaves was more certain than now under the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

Second, That when federal authority under the old federation assumed jurisdiction over the subject, and the introduction of slaves was prohibited, it was done by the votes of Northern and Southern members without distinction of section.

Third, That when the slave trade was opened by the authority of the present Constitution, the measure was sanctioned by votes North and South without distinction of section.

Fourth, That this trade, from 1790 to 1808, was carried on in Northern vessels and by Northern slave merchants, and that they mainly derived the profits of it.

Fifth, That these slaves were captured by Northern adventurers, mostly by violence or fraudulent seduction, and were sold to the Southern planters for a fair consideration.

Sixth, That these slaves came to the Southern planter as ignorant barbarians, and by his tutelage they have been converted into useful and intelligent laborers.

Seventh, That by the gradual improvement of their condition they are well fed and clothed.

Eighth, That the three and a half millions of slaves introduced directly or indirectly by the North, could not be free without consequences detrimental to both sections.

Ninth, That in a fair account between the sections, the North has been a gainer by the use of slave labor.

These topics would take up a good deal of time, and of course I would reserve the liberty of amplifying or of adding others to them. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. BUTLER.

JAMES W. STONE, M. D.

NATIVE AMERICAN RELIGION.—"Brothers; let us have American liberty and American religion."—[Hon. K. Rayner, K. N. Convention.

As the Know-Nothings are opposed to all foreign principles, it is singular that they did not long ago adopt the idea of Mr. Rayner; and manufacture a domestic or an "American religion." Christianity, in a Protestant form as well as Catholic, is altogether of *foreign origin*, and therefore contrary to the principles of Know-Nothingism. So is the Bible, for that is a foreign production too. However, the party need'nt be anti-religious, for it so happens that in their zeal for things indigenous to this country, there is a Native religion already prepared and in full operation—it is the Mormon religion, which is purely American. *Minden (La.) Banner.*

True enough—but then the modern K. N. demand is for a *progressive* religion. The religion of Christ, of Peter, and Paul is to be revised and amended, and more completely adapted to "*American*" taste and "*American*" institutions! Only think of it—we are to have an "intense AMERICAN" religion!

KNOW NOTHING TYRANNY.

We copy the following from the Wilmington Journal. Such a course by public authorities towards the press, is without precedent in this country; and even in Great Britain, such treatment as Dr. Gibbes received would cause general excitement and indignation. Dr. Gibbes is a gentleman of high character, and an ornament to the press of the country:

"A somewhat novel state of things now exists in Columbia, South Carolina, arising out of the course of the Mayor and Council of that city towards a portion of the press. It seems that the authorities of that city are all of the K. N. persuasion, and have an "organ" of the same stripe, in which the proceedings of the board are published. The *Carolinian*, a Democratic paper, claims the right to report these proceedings as matters of public interest, of course without compensation. The authorities, although they admit the right of Dr. Gibbes, the editor of the *Carolinian*, to be present as a corporator, deny him the right to report their proceedings, on the ground that their "organ has an exclusive right to publish such matters. "This is against all common sense, common usage and common law. In order to test the matter, shortly after the passage of the resolutions of the Council, denying Dr. Gibbes the right he claimed, that gentleman gave notice that he intended to attend the next meeting, and on Monday, the 17th inst., did so, attended by several friends, when the following proceedings took place:

"The minutes were read; when the Mayor addressed Dr. Gibbes:

Mayor—"Dr. Gibbes, did you hear of a resolution, passed at a meeting of the Council, not to admit you as a reporter of the proceedings of the Council?"

Dr. G. answered: "I heard of such a resolution"

Mayor—"Then do you come here as a reporter?"

Dr. G.—I come here as a corporator?"

Mayor—"Answer, do you come here to report the proceedings?"

Dr. G.—"I come here as a citizen, and as a corporator I claim the right to attend your public meetings without let, hindrance or question."

Mayor—"Then you refuse to answer the question?"

Dr. G.—"You may consider it so. I recognize the right of no man to ask me such a question."

Mayor—"Mr. Burdell, (marshal,) put Dr. Gibbes out of the room, using just as much forch as it will require, and no more."

Dr. Gibbes refusing to go, the marshal pushed Dr. Gibbes across and out of the room. Dr. G. then turned at the door and protested against the act.

We attended the meeting, says the *Carolinian*, with a view to the preliminary measures for submitting the case to a court at law—hence we bore the indignity of being thrust out by violence from a public assembly as a matter of business, though the spirit did rebel at the idea of the high-handed inquisitorial outrage by the order of our own municipal agent."

Dr. Gibbes has addressed a circular to the Mayors of several of the principal cities of the Union, and received from them replies showing the rules, customs and courtesy of their municipal boards. In no instance is there any shadow of claim set up to the arrogant assumption of the authority, by any such body, to exclude from their meetings any citizen on any pretence whatever.

Verily, the "brethren" in Columbia are on their high horse. They exhibit all that ridiculous pride that goes before a fall. They are making fools of themselves, if, indeed, nature has not forestalled them there."

THE DODGERS CAUGHT.

The Know Nothings say that they do not desire the aid of the government in adopting a religious test; that is, that they will not make the test a *constitutional* one, but that they will effect it as individuals—*as citizens.* Judge Berrien, of Georgia, in a late Know Nothing letter, holds the following language, which we believe expresses the sentiments of his party, in their attempt to dodge the constitution:

"*It would be wrong in the Government to make this religious test an exercise of discretion, which the people have not entrusted to them. Thus that which would be wrong in the Government is the right and duty of the citizen.*"

That is as good "higher law" doctrine as ever Mr. Seward preached, and the principle of that doctrine would be approved by every abolitionist in abolitiondom. Let's see how the rule would work in some other matters. The constitution provides for the delivery of runaway slaves to their masters, and therefore "it would be wrong in the Government" to say they should not be delivered up, being a matter "which the people have not entrusted to them"; but Seward, Greely, Garrison and all the host of that ilk would shake hands with Judge Berrien and other Southern Know Nothings and say: "Thus that which would be wrong in the government (the prevention of the return of fugitive slaves) *is the right and duty of the citizen.*" And what answer could Judge Berrien or any other Know Nothing make to this language? Entangled in the meshes of their own net, they would have to hang their heads in silence, or say, "you are right—go ahead!"

Such are some of the difficulties of attempting to do, *as citizens*, what the constitution says shall not be done. What cannot be effected by the constitution and laws, should not be attempted at all.

PRESIDENT PIERCE TO BE IMPEACHED!—We learn from The Buffalo Republic, an Abolition newspaper, having the Hatch ticket at its editorial head, that there is some expectation that the next Congress may impeach the President. That atrabilious newspaper says:

"Another dispatch received last night, states that the free State men had nominated Governor Reeder for delegate to Congress, and that the election was appointed to be held one week later than that ordered by the spurious Legislature. The pro-slavery party have nominated the present delegate—Whitfield. Both candidates will undoubtedly be elected, and will apply for seats. This will bring the legality of the whole proceedings before Congress, and we very much doubt whether the House of Representatives at all events will be prepared to admit the claims of Atchison and Stringfellow. A stormy time may be expected, and President Pierce will be lucky if he escapes impeachment."

We clip the above from the New York Daily News. The Buffalo Republic may as well be informed that President Pierce will be lucky if he *is* impeached. Such a course by his enemies would do more to endear him to the hearts of all true men, than any thing that has yet occurred.

By the way, it is alleged by the K. N. prints, by Mr. Rayner and others, that the Catholic vote was cast for President Pierce in 1852; and that Judge Campbell was appointed Postmaster General in pursuance of a bargain to that effect. If this be true, President Pierce must have been a party to the bargain. If these prints and K. N. leaders *believe what they say*, here is another opportunity for impeachment.

REVISION OF THE BIBLE.—In the British House of Commons recently, Heywood, the member for Lancashire, gave notice that he should at the next session move an "address to Her Majesty praying that her majesty will be graciously pleased to appoint a commission to inquire into the state of the authorized version of the Bible, to prepare a plan for the further revision of that translation."

THE POPE AND SYDNEY SMITH.—"I thought," says he, "that the terror of the Pope had been confined to the limits of the nursery, and was merely employed as a means to induce young master to enter into his small clothes with greater speed, and to eat his breakfast with greater attention to decorum. For these puposes the name of the Pope is admirable."

THE RETIRED NAVY LIST.

The Washington Star publishes the official "Reserved List" of Navy Officers, as decided by the Retiring Board. As it differs somewhat from the list which went the rounds of the press last week, we republish it:

Captains on Leave Pay.—Charles Stewart, Stephen Cassin, George C. Read, Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, David Conner, John D. Sloat, Charles W. Skinner, Joseph Smith, David Geisinger, Wm. D. Salter, John Percival, William V. Taylor, Charles Boarman, William Jamesson, Henry W. Ogden, Hugh N. Page, Stephen Champlin.

Captains on Furlough Pay.—Jesse Wilkinson, Foxhall A. Parker, Philip F. Voorhees, Thomas M. Newell, Thomas Paine, Joseph Smoot, Benjamin Page, William K. Latimer, Henry Henry, John H. Graham, William Inman, Lewis E. Simonds, Harrison H. Cocke, Horace B. Sawyer.

Captains Dropped from the Navy.—John P. Zantzinger, Uriah P. Levy, Wm. Ramsey.

Commanders on Leave Pay.—John J. Young, Joseph R. Jarvis, William M. Armstrong, Wm. F. Shields, Ed. W. Carpenter, John L. Saunders, John S. Payne, James Glynn, Joseph Myers, Robert Ritchie, Elisha Peck, Timothy G. Benham, Oscar Bullus, Cadwallader Ringgold, T. Darrah Shaw, Robert D. Thorburn, Samuel Lockwood, Lloyd B. Newell, John Manning, John Colhoun, Amasa Paine.

Commanders on Furlough Pay.—Chas. T. Platt, Thomas R. Gedney, Henry Bruce, John S. Nicholas, Thomas J. Manning, Andrew K. Long, Wm. Green, Charles H. Jackson, George Adams, Isaac S. Sterrett, Frederick A. Neville, Murray Mason.

Commanders Dropped from the Navy.—Frederick Varnum, Samuel W. Lecompte, Thomas Petigru, Jno. S. Chauncey, Zach. F. Johnson, Wm. S. Ogden.

Lieutenants on Leave Pay.—Johnathan W. Swift, Johnathan Ferris, Matthew F. Maury, James S. Palmer, George Hurst, James F. Miller, Henry Darcantel, George M. White, George L. Selden, Stephen Decatur, Richard L. Love, Wm. Reynolds, James B. Lewis, John Hall, Francis Lowry, Melancthon B. Woolsey.

Lieutenants on Furlough Pay.—Frank Ellery, James M. Watson, Junius J. Boyle, William E. Hunt, Peter Turner, Wm. D. Porter, Gabriel G. Williamson, John C. Carter, Simon B. Bissel, John J. Glasson, Henry A. Steele, Robert Handy, A. H. Kilty, Wm. Chandler, James M. Gilliss, Alexander Gibson, Bushrod W. Hunter, Geo. R. Gray, Bernard J. Moeller, Henry Walker, John P. Parker, Montgomery Lewis, Albert A. Holcomb, Richard Forrest, Henry C. Flagg, E. C. Bowers, Dominick Lynch, Horace N. Harrison, Chas. Thomas, Augustus S. Baldwin, Wm. B. Whiting, Charles Hunter, Samuel R. Knox, Lewis C. Sartori, Fabius Stanly, John N. Maffit, Jas. A. Doyle, Matthias C. Marin, Alexander Murray, Robert B. Riell, Matthew C. Perry, V. R. Morgan, Henry Rolanda, John S. Taylor, Foxhall A. Parker, Jno. F. Abbott, Wm. B. Fitzgerald, Maurice Simons, Robert M. McAran.

Lieutenants Dropped from the Navy.—W. A. C. Farragut, Hillary H. Rhodes, Lawrence Pennington, Wm. H. Noland, James Noble, J. T. McDonough, Richard W. Meade, John L. Ring, Daniel F. Dulany, J. J. B. Walbach, L. B. Avery, Thomas Brownell, Washington A. Bartlett, A. Davis Harrell, S. Chase Barney, Thomas H. Stevens, Israel C. Wait, Abner Read, Alexander C. Rhind.

Master, in the Line of Promotion, on Leave Pay.—Wm. W. Low.

Masters, in the Line of Promotion, Dropped, from the Navy.—Julius S. Bohrer, John Walcott, John Madigan, jr., Geo. A. Stevens, Peter Wagner, jr, P. Hall, David Ochiltree, Augustus McLaughlin.

Passed Midshipman on Furlough Pay.—Samuel Pearce, Edward C. Gratton.

Passed Midshipmen Dropped from the Navy.—J. Howard March, James S. Thornton, Edward A. Selden, Nathaniel T. West, Allen T. Byrens, Edmund Shepherd, Wm R. Mercer, Charles Gray, George S. King, Joseph A. Seawell, Charles B. Smith, James Bruce.

Masters on Leave Pay.—Robert Knox, William Vaughn, Francis Mallaby, James Ferguson, John Robinson, John Queen, Frederick W. Moores, H. A. F. Young, Charles V. Morris, Wm. N. Brady, Sam'l C. Reid, John Pearson, Edmund F. Olmstead.

Masters on Furlough Pay.—A. Cunningham, Michael Clear, R. Clarenden Jones.

WELL AND NOBLY DONE.

We copy the following from the Dover, Delaware Gazette of September 6th:

"We learn from a friend who was present at the Democratic County meeting at Denton, on Tuesday last, that the Whigs, who were holding at the same time in another part of the town, passed a resolution to join the Democratic party, and vote the Democratic ticket at the November election; after which they formed into procession, and marched *en masse*, and with colors flying, toward the place where the Democrats were holding their meeting. When they had nearly reached the spot over which the Democratic flag was floating on the breeze their spokesman advanced, and, in substance, said:

"Gentlemen, we wish to join the Democratic party, and hereafter to battle under the glorious banner of Democracy! Will you receive us! A deafening shout immediately burst from the Democratic ranks, as they exclaimed, "We will!" which was succeeded by cheering, which might have been heard for miles around, and other exhibitions of the wildest joy. The Whigs then advanced under the flag, took off their hats, and gave three hearty cheers. Then such other exhibitions of rejoicing, were never before witnessed in old Caroline County.

After the excitement had somewhat subsided the newmade Democrats gave their promise to vote the Democratic ticket at the next election, and the meeting, after transacting the business and listening to some able addresses, one of which was delivered by the orator of the Whig meeting, adjourned under the happiest auspices.

This is but one incident, but it exhibits in a true light the feeling now prevailing in the Whig ranks over the whole country. We read in the Maryland papers numerous instances of the Whigs uniting on the same platform with the Democracy, to overthrow that insidious and hideous monster, Know Nothingism, so disgusted have they become with its iniquities."

SHAMEFUL PRACTICE.—We learn that Father Murphy, the respected and esteemed Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church in this town, is subject to annoyances and insults, from boys of 10 or 12 years of age, while peaceably passing the streets, in the discharge of his pastoral duties. As he remarked to us "it is exceedingly painful to be thus treated, when going to or coming from visitations of the sick and dying."

We think we speak the language of the protestant christian heart of this community—the language of every citizen of character and feeling, when we say that this grievance should and must be remedied.—We most respectfully urge and entreat the attention of parents and guardians to this grave matter.

Wilmington Commercial.

Comment on the above is not needed. The treatment of Father Murphy, so much regretted by the Commercial and all decent persons, is another one of the fruits of Know Nothingism.

The Fever at the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—The fever is prevailing to an alarming extent at Alexandria, La., and along the Red, Ouchita, and Atchafayla rivers. The deaths in this city last week amounted to 214—including 89 of Yellow Fever. The physicians report that it is no longer an epidemic.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Fair.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 26.—To-day was truly beautiful. President Pierce and suite arrived at 12 o'clock. He was received by a vast concourse of people, and welcomed by the Governor in a highly appropriate and eloquent speech, which was responded to in the President's usual happy style. A salute of 100 guns was fired from Capitol Hill.

HELP ONE ANOTHER.—Sir walter Scott Wrote: "The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head, till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid, have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals; and no one, who was it in his power to grant, can refuse without incurring guilt."

For the Standard.

BARBECUE AT TALLY-HO, GRANVILLE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—According to appointment a Democratic Barbecue came off at Tally-Ho, on 20th inst. Hon. L. O'B. BRANCH, our representative elect, was present, also Hon. JOHN KERR. Several other distinguished speakers were invited, and enclosed I send you letters from two, Messrs. VENABLE and ARRINGTON. A large and intelligent crowd had assembled and were addressed before dinner by Mr. Branch in a speech which breathed throughout the true spirit of the statesman and the Democrat. He was listened to for about two hours, by an attentive audience, and repaid their respect by an argument which for clearness, strength and just severity upon Know Nothing Sam has seldom been equalled, as was evident from the effective force with which it fell upon his hearers. Many of the citizens of that part of the County had not before had an opportunity of hearing him, but now know him and love him for his pure Democracy and statesmanlike ability. At the close of his speech one and all were invited to partake of a most excellent and well-conducted dinner.

Next in order, we all assembled to hear the bugle notes and bounding eloquence of one who is not unknown to North Carolina nor the Union—John Kerr. He enchained the undivided attention of his audience for nearly two hours, and although Mr. Branch had covered most of the ground on the great question of the day, to-wit, Know Nothingism and its vile tricks and corrupt dogmas, yet Mr. Kerr, with an originality and force peculiarly his own, made a speech masterly, bold and conclusive. I cannot catch and send you the scintillations of his matchless satire, nor the bold touches of his biting wit; nor tell you how his patriotic eloquence stirred us all to new efforts against "Sam" and "Samivels," neither can I tell you the force or weight of Mr. Branch's effort. I do not hope to do either. One point, I write mostly for is, and I glory to proclaim it, *Mr. Kerr said in substance that it is his solemn conviction that the salvation of the country and the hope of the Union depended upon the success of the National Democratic party.* He fixed his name in the affections of the people and the hatred of Know Nothingism.

I have written you in great haste. Rest assured the Democracy of Granville are battling manfully against Know Nothingism, and intend to work as long as there is need for their services.

ANTI-SAM.

BROWNSVILLE, N. C., Sept. 15, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—Your invitation to be present at a Barbecue complimentary to Hons. L. O'B. Branch and John Kerr, on 20th, was received to day. I regret that sickness in my family prevents my attendance on that occasion, as it would give me great pleasure to meet my fellow-citizens who are taking the political management of our country into their own hands; thus manifesting their purpose to examine, sift, and thoroughly investigate every system of political organization which can be brought to operate upon their interests. Democratic republicans hold no doctrines which they are afraid or ashamed to avow in the most public manner—they are under the obligation of no oaths, but those of allegiance to the government, which may justly claim such an act of fealty. They proscribe no man for the accident of birth, and persecute none for religious faith. The Democratic republican party holds no affiliation with any, who disavow the conservative doctrines of State sovereignty, State rights, and the maintenance of the Constitutional union of the States, as a means to secure the great ends in the preamble to that instrument—"to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." For these great objects the Democratic republican party was organized, has lived and worked, and still lives and will work. For these great ends, that party hails the advent of the day, when the conservative and patriotic men of all parties shall unite to maintain constitutional liberty or fall in the glorious struggle for its maintenance. We once for all disown any sympathy with men of whatever name, who seek to destroy the equality of the States, to interfere with the institutions or to dictate the political organization to any of our territorial communities, applying for admission into the Union, further than to require the Constitution to be republican, and in accordance with Christian civilization.

Accept, gentlemen, my highest consideration of regard for each of you, together with my regrets for the cause which prevents my presence.

Your ob't serv't,
A. W. VENABLE.

To Messrs. Jno. A. Williams, T. L. Hargrove, R. A. Young, Jos. H. Gooch, Committee.

HILLIARDSTON, Nash Co., N. C., Sept. 17th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of the 8th inst. inviting me to be present at a Barbecue to be given on 20th inst., at Tally Ho, complimentary to Hon. L. O'B. Branch and Hon. John Kerr, was received by our last mail. It would afford me much pleasure to be present with you on that occasion, but our Superior Court being in session this week, puts it out of my power to attend. I am highly gratified to learn that the citizens of Granville are about to assemble to do honor to our worthy representative Mr. Branch, who stood up so nobly and manfully during our last Congressional canvass, for the cause of Democracy, and I am not the less gratified at the merited tribute of respect you are about to bestow upon that sterling gentleman, the Hon. John Kerr. Whilst Congress was in session, summer before last, I visited Washington, and became acquainted with Mr. Kerr, was pleased with him, and so expressed myself not only there, but to my friends here on my return. I was forcibly struck with the conviction that he, as a Whig, was quite worthy all the honors, they, as a party, had ever attempted to bestow upon him. But it seems he has been sacrificed, fighting as he has ever fought too, with the same principles inscribed on his banner, turning neither to the right nor left, but marching boldly on with a devotion unwearied and undiminished. I rejoice to find that Whigs and Democrats can now unite and act together on principle. The great questions that have hitherto divided us, are no longer a source of contentious strife between us. They have been settled, and I trust forever. New issues have been sprung upon the country which have severed the ties that once bound the old parties together. To some of them much weight and importance are attached, by those who advocate them; but in my humble opinion the greatest and most dangerous question, to those of us who love the Union, and one which every Southern man should act with an eye single to, is the constant growing and unconstitutional aggressions on the part of the North upon the South and her institutions. We of the South should obliterate and forget all minor and former feuds, and unite firmly and harmoniously upon this one question. In all great political contests, we of the South, the party attacked, and who are ever acting on the defensive, are divided amongst ourselves, and not only is our political strength thus idly wasted away, but the great moral weight of our influence upon the country is likewise becoming lost to us.

I hope we may yet learn wisdom from the past, and by unity of action prevent that direful issue of a dissolution of the Union from ever being pressed upon the country. Let the North once see that we are united upon this great question, and determined to cast our suffrages for no man, no matter how fully he may coincide with us upon all other questions, unless he is thoroughly and devotedly attached to the constitution, and willing to accord to us all the rights guaranteed to us and our institutions, by it; and we will at once in my opinion, do more to aid in building up a great Constitutional party at the North, that will cooperate with us in perpetuating the existence of the Union, than the success or defeat of all other issues now before the country.

Please accept my thanks for your kind invitation, and believe me to be with great respect,

Your obedient servant,
A. H. ARRINGTON.

To Messrs. John A. Williams, T. L. Hargrove, R. A. Young and J. H. Gooch.

Secretary Davis and Gen. Scott.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The "Star" says that the newspaper reports concerning a correspondence between Secretary Davis and General Scott relative to back pay, are grossly false, and that the facts are entirely different from those which have been spread abroad by telegraphic correspondents of New York papers.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

SEBASTOPOL TAKEN.

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF THE ALLIES!

Just as we are going to press we receive the following telegraphic dispatch, dated

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 27, 1855.

The news, briefly, is that Sebastopol was taken on the 8th of Sept., after desperate fighting. The Allies were repulsed *six times* with terrible loss—Fifteen or twenty thousand perished. The Malakoff was finally captured, whereupon the Russians crossed to the North side of the harbor, after blowing up their magazines, works, &c. The Russians still hold all the forts on the North side of the harbor. When the allies took possession of the South side they found nothing but ruins. The Russians had burned the town.

MARKETS.—Flour dull and uncharged. Cotton dull. Consols advanced. P.

From the Petersburg Express.

The Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

FROM NORFOLK.

In Norfolk during last week there were 217 interments.

The estimated population is 4000.

On Saturday there were about 40 burials.

On Sunday the number of interments reached 31.

On Monday last we can hear of but 14—three in the Hospital and eleven in the city generally.

We regret to hear since our last advices, of the death of John D. Gordan, exchange broker. Mr. G. was one of the most valuable and useful citizens of Norfolk. Indeed few deaths have occurred there, which seem to be more universally regretted.

Mr. Joseph Murden, an officer in the Exchange Bank, has also been gathered to the grave.

The following deaths are also reported:—Miss Harriet Porter a sister of the Rev. Dr. Armstrong's wife. Walter Anderson.

Thomas Lowry, ship-carpenter, Church street.

Mrs. Frederick D. Johnson, whose husband and child preceded her but a short time since. She was the eldest daughter of the late Wm. Ghiselin, and resided in Petersburg during the year 1853.

Mrs. Tyler; and her husband Mr. Francis Tyler, is now down with the fever.

Mrs. Jennings.

Dr. Richard B. Tunstall, and brother of Dr. R. B. Tunstall. This latter gentleman is improving.

Thomas Roberts.

Mr. Wm. H. Lockwood's child, James street; also a child of W. F. Long, printer, on James street.

Mr. Needham, Theodore Cherry, Mr. Thomas Joshua Bresky, Mr. Whitehurst, Wilkenson's child, Church street, Sally Simpson, a colored woman.

Mr. Dulton Wheeler, of the Howard Association, when last heard from, had the black vomit, and it was thought could not live.

The Rev. Dr. Armstrong's wife is dangerously ill.

Miss Briggs, a sister of Dr. Briggs, deceased, is ill with the Fever at Hampton.

There are now about 30 cases in the City Hospital.

All accounts represent the Fever as abating.

[Special Correspondence of the Express.]

Fever abating—Weather cool—Fires in demand—List of deaths for Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 24, 1855.

Dear Express:—We have had no communication with your city since Saturday last, which will account for the hiatus in my correspondence. Since that time there has been a visible abatement in the number of deaths, as you will presently see, and also in the number of new cases.

The weather is now cool, and fires and overcoats are in demand. Should there be no rain, and the weather continues as cool as it is now, I hope the abatement will be permanent.

On Saturday, the 22d, we had eight deaths—William Lingo; Mrs. John M. Outten; Miss Mary Francis Totterdell (her father, mother, two brothers and a sister had previously died); Mrs. Beetner; Jeremiah Whitmore; Joseph Hayden; Merit Parsons; Cass Deans (colored); Miss Mariana Webb, daughter of George Y. Webb, dec'd.

On Sunday, the 23d—Mrs. John Webster, mother of Professor N. B. Webster; Mary Riley; Michael Rigney; Elizabeth Nees; Mrs. Heighton; Mary Greelish; Geo. C. Godwin, chief clerk in the Naval Store; child of David Brown; and Mrs. Moses Taylor.

On Monday, the 24th—Charles Harvey, son of James G. Harvey, a citizen of Portsmouth, who died in Norfolk; William Proctor; Mrs. John Mosley (Mr. M. died a few days since—they leave four helpless little children); John Godfrey, of Ferry Point; Daniel Culpeper; and a son of Wm. Diggs. I sincerely trust that in my next I shall be able to report a still further abatement.

GOSPORT.

SPECIAL DESPATCH.

WELDON, Sept. 25th.

MESSRS. BANKS AND THACKSTON:—The Seaboard train has arrived. There were seven deaths in Portsmouth yesterday, and forty in Norfolk.

Mr. John D. Gordan, Broker, is dead.

Mr. Hollady is worse, and Rev. Aristides Smith is down.

Mrs. Robinson, of Norfolk, died with yellow fever, near Macon Depot in Warren, county, N. C., a few days since, and her nurse is down with it now.

J. F. S.

LATEST FROM NORFOLK.—We are gratified to state that the last accounts are favorabe. The deaths and new cases are rapidly diminishing both in Norfolk and Portmouth. At Norfolk the physicians held a meeting on Tuesday night, and determined to close the Howard Hospital on Thursday, the 16th of October. Several nurses were sent South today—their services being no longer needed. Only twelve deaths occurred in Norfolk on Tuesday.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mrs. John W. Cotten, in this vicinity, on Wednesday evening last, the 26th, by Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Episcopal Church, Mr. J. A. Engelhard to Miss M. E. Cotten.

TO THE PATRONS OF

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

OWING TO THE LARGE AMOUNT OF COUNTERfeit Pain Killer put up and sold as genuine by unprincipled men we have been obliged to resort to very expensive measures to protect ourselves pecuniarly, and the public from great injury, by buying and using their worthless counterfeits.—The comparative plain and simple style in which our Pain Killer has been put up, has made it very easy for those disposed, to imitate it very successfully, so far as its external appearance, in style of bottle, label and color of the article; but we need not say that the compound is a miserable, filthy production, and calculated to do great injury to those who might use it with confidence that they have been accustomed to use the genuine Pain Killer. Parties whose business it is to counterfeit valuable preparations, do it in so secret a manner, that it is almost useless to attempt to punish them by legal measures, as it is difficult, and we might say impossible to bring proof home to them.

Considering the great difficulty in protecting ourselves and the public by prosecuting parties, we have been to a very great expense in getting up a finely executed

STEEL ENGRAVED LABEL,

for our bottles. We also attach to our bottles a Steel Engraved Note of Hand, which we issue as our obligation, and to counterfeit which is held to be forgery by the laws of the United States, and which parties will not dare attempt to do. The great expense attending the getting up and printing of these labels will prevent the attempt to counterfeit, thus securing to the public that the article they purchase is the genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer, manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Sole Proprietors.

The Pain Killer will be put up in a new style of pannel bottle, with the words.

DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER,

blown in the Glass. We have discontinued the use of the thirty seven and a half cent bottles, and now put up only four sizes, viz: at 12 1-2, 25, 50 cents and $1 00 per bottle.

We have also a very fine Engraving on Stone, for the Box labels, specifying the contents of the Box, where and by whom manufactured, &c. We have also added to our pamphlet of directions and certificates, a cover beautifully finished presenting on the first page a very excellent likeness of Perry Davis, the original inventor of the Pain Killer. The bottle labels, and one label on each box, has also a correct likeness of Perry Davis, which it will be impossible to counterfeit successfully.

We have been to this expense, that the public might have perfect confidence that they were getting the genuine article when they buy a bottle as above described. To those who have so longed used and proved the merits of our article, we would say that we shall continue to prepare our Pain Killer of the best and purest materials, and that it shall be every way worthy of their approbation as a family medicine.

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

Providence, R. I., July 1st, 1855.

Sold by P. F. Pescud, Raleigh; Thos. J. Partick, Greensboro'; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; George R. French, Wilmington, and by Druggists & Medical Dealers everywhere

Sept. 20, 1855. 1092—1y.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK FOR 1855.

LYNN ADAMS,

MARKET SQUARE,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now receiving his supply of Fall Goods comprising in part: Groceries of every kind, Shoes, Leather, Iron of every description, a general assortment of Hardware, Anvil and Bellows, Salt, Spun Cotton, together with other Goods too numerous to mention, being the *largest and best* stock he has ever had the pleasure of offering to the public. He invites an examination from all, being confident that he can offer inducements both as to quality and prices, not to be met with many other like establishment in this city, county, or State.

For the generous patronage I have heretofore received, I take this method of returning my sincere thanks, and hope by personal and strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand.

LYNN ADAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1855. 1092—6m.w.

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for sale the land on which the late Robert N. Vared lived, lying 10 miles west of Nashville, in Nash county, at Harrison's Store, near Belford, containing 200 acres. The land is well adapted to the growth of grain, cotton and tobacco. Eighty acres are in cultivation. The facilities for improving it are good, the buildings comfortable, consisting of a good dwelling with six rooms, necessary outhouses, tobacco barns, &c. He will also sell another house with 30 acres of land attached, near the Academy, adjoining the above. This house is small. The attention of all those in pursuit of a healthy, well watered, and pleasant locality is particularly invited to the above. Terms made favorable, for which apply to the subscriber or to W. D. Harrison, Esq., near the premises, who will take pleasure in showing it. Possession given at any time.

JOHN A. HARRISON.

September 7, 1855. 83—tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Pursuant to an order made at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Wake, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st day of October next, being the Monday of Superior Court for said County, the following negroes, to wit: A negro woman and four or five children ranging between the ages often years and eighteen months.

Terms of sale: a credit of twelve months will be given to purchasers, upon their giving bond with two good sureties, ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid in cash at the day of sale.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, *Com.*

September 10, 1855. 84—w&swtd.

FOR SALE.—A FINE LARGE BAY HORSE, PERfectly gentle, and an excellent traveller. Also, a new sulky, but little used, and a buggy, together with a good set of harness. For terms apply to

SAM'L T. IREDELL.

September 10, 1855. 84—3tpd.

AUTUMN SALES.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 78 or 80, Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, a large and commanding stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY Goods. Having purchased largely of Heavy Woolens early in June, we can offer goods at such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance at the Auction Sales, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Merchants who are compelled by competition to buy at the lowest market rates, will find our styles and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, September 10, 1855. 84—

NEW BOOKS.—LIGHT AND DARKNESS; OR, Shadow of Fate. A story of fashionable life.

Maud, and other Poems, by Alfred Tenneyson. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

September 10, 1855. 84—

TENNEYSON'S NEW WORK.—MAUD, AND other Poems, by Alfred Tenneyson, D. C. L. Poet Laurele. Just received by

W. L. POMEROY.

September 10, 1855. 84—

HARDING'S NEW STOCK.

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL please remember that Harding is now in New York City, superintending the manufacture of his *Stock of Fall* and *Winter Ready Made Clothing*, invoices of which we are daily receiving.

Our styles of goods are superior, and the workmanship cannot be excelled by those who do a Merchant Tailoring business exclusively.

We are extensively engaged in the Ready Made business, and can assure all that the *best bargains* will be given. Call and examine.

E. L. HARDING.

September 10, 1855. 84—

WINSTON & CLARKE,

Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1855. 84—

NEW LAW BOOKS.—PARSON ON CONTRACTS Vol. 2.

Angell and Ames on Corporations. A new edition.

For Sale by

W. L. POMEROY

Sept. 7, 1855. 83—

THE LAND OF GOLD!

Reality Versus Fiction!

BY HINTON R. HELPER.

1 VOL. 12 MO. 300 PAGES; NEATLY BOUND IN cloth; price $1. Published and for sale by the single copy, dozen, hundred or thousand, by HENRY TAYLOR, *Sun Iron Building*, Baltimore. Sent free of postage, on the receipt of one dollar. The usual discount made to the trade.

CONTENTS:

Chapter 1. California Unveiled,
" 2. The Balance Sheet,
" 3. Society in California,
" 4. San Francisco,
" 5. San Francisco continued,
" 6. San Francisco concluded,
" 7. The Chinese in California,
" 8. Cursory Views,
" 9. Sunday in California,
" 10. Bear and Bull Fight,
" 11. Sacramento,
" 12. Yuba—The Miner's Tent,
" 13. Stockton and Sonora,
" 14. Voyage to California via Cape Horn.
" 15. Voyage from California via Nicaragua,
" 16. My last Mining Adventure,
" 17. The Vigilance Committee,
" 18. Bodega,
" 19. The Digger Indians and Negroes,
" 20. Are you Going to California?

Extracts from the Opinions of the Press.

"The author goes into an examination of the statistics of California to ascertain her actual value to the country, compared with her cost. He gives her full credit for her gold, examines her other resources, agricultural and commercial, and comes to the conclusion that, in spite of the treasure she has been pouring so liberally into the world's lap, she has not yet paid for herself. Much space is devoted to the question of her present solvency and her future prospects, and the views advanced are to us novel. A residence of three years in California, in which the author has, at different periods, dwelt in all its regions, from San Francisco up to the mines, has given him a right to speak upon it, and he utters no half-way opinion. He is positive in his statements, and copious in his citations of facts bearing upon them.—There is a fair share of adventure in this volume. The author sees all the lions of the Eureka State, goes into the dram-ing and gambling saloons of San Francisco, and gives us an account of their interior, witnesses a bull and bear fight, and describes it very minutely, meets with Chinese, Digger Indians, and all the mixed nations that frequent the new State, works at the mines, both Northern and Southern, and gives in his experience, which, in one case at least, is very amusing, and, in short, presents a picture of the entire country as he saw it. We believe the book is destined to attract attention. There is a freshness and *naivete* about it when removes it from the class of common works of travel."

Southern Quarterly Review.

"Aside from his own experience, the author advances a number of statistics and general facts in proofs of the truth and in vindication of the severity of his allegations. The book is very entertaining, and will be read with great interest by every body."

Baltimore Sun.

"The author is a North Carolinian. He has written his book in a very agreeable style, and relates many interesting incidents."

Baltimore Clipper.

"It is well written, and cannot be read but with wonder and amazement. The work must have a great sum."

Baltimore Patriot.

"Mr. Helper supports his inferences and deductions by an array of facts and figures which stand out in bold relief when contrasted with the statements sometimes made and believed that California is hardly less than an earthly paradise. As we design shortly to give an extended notice of the book, we forbear more comment at the present time, farther than to say that we have also resided for several years in the "golden State," and know personally that most of the statements made in the books (almost as they are) are briefly true."

National American.

"It is a book of merit in point of ability, and of value in its facts and truthfulness."

Richmond Examiner.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 21, 1855. 1083—w4.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN CERTIFIED TO ME by R. P. Merrell, Sheriff of Madison County, that pursuant to An Act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly entitled "an act to establish the County seat of Madison County," an election was duly held in said County, on the first Thursday in June last, at which said election, two hundred and sixty votes were cast for location of the said County seat at the place where Adolphus E. Baird resides, and two hundred and fifty-seven votes were cast against the same; being a majority of three votes in favor of location at said place:

Now, therefore, in conformity to the requirements of the said act of Assembly, I do hereby issue it is my Proclamation making known to all the good citizens of the State, the result of said voting, and the establishment thereby of the County seat of Madison County at the said place.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1855.

THOS. BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:

PUBASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

☞ Asheville News copy 4 times.

Fall Stock---1855.

KERR & MARBURY,

Importers of, and Dealers in, China Glass, Earthenware, &c.

Nos. 74 AND 76, SYCAMORE ST.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHIPS IRENE and John Rutledge, from Liverpool, 105 Crates and Hnds., of China and Earthenware, and from the Factories a large supply of Glass Ware and Domestic Goods—making our supply, as usual, very extensive and complete. They respectfully invite Merchants and others to an examination of their stock, as they are enabled and determined to sell upon as reasonable terms as any similar establishment in the Northern Cities.

Particular attention paid to packing goods for transportation.

August 21, 1855. 1088—w4w.

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or grocer es can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARX. SCHLOSS.

Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 2—tf.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REASonable terms:

8 likely well broke Mules,
3 unbroke Broad Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ½ South Down and ½ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES,

Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

NIXON'S HOUSE.

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)

West Side Railroad,

Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the General Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodeled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skilful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

$100 DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of May last, a negro man named TYRREL. He is about 19 years old, weighs 160 or 170 pounds, has rather a down look, when spoken to, and is a dark mulatto. He was raised in Chatham county, on Deep River, near the Gulf, and was purchased at the sale of Robert Palmer, deceased, by Jolice, Banks & Co., and from them by me.

Also, on the 27th of June, a negro man BURKE, 25 years old, stout built and weighs about 180 pounds, a bright mulatto, with a very freckled face and hair inclined to be red. I will give fifty dollars for the apprehension and confinement of either of them, or one hundred dollars for both, in any jail in the State so that I can get them.

L. H. SANDERS.

Smithfield, July 6th, 1855. 80—tf.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

THE SPECTATOR:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE SOUTH HAS TOO LONG BEEN DEPENDENT upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR,

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

Of Southern interest and character.

The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—(the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office); one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

Subscription, Two dollars a year. No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1855. 1080—12tw.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.

☞ Register copy.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIzens of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fitted up in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY,

Wake Forest, N. C.—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARRSFIELD,

Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 28, 1853. 3—tf.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.

FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $3 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FUBT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

E. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 67—tf

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, BY A RESOLUTION OF THE General Assembly, it is made the duty of the Governor of the State for the time being, "to set apart a day in every year, and to give notice thereof by Proclamation, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to Almighty God for past blessings, and of supplication for his continual kindness and care over us as a State and as a nation."

Now, therefore, I do by this, my Proclamation, set apart Thursday the 25th day of October next, as such day, and do most respectfully and earnestly recommend that it be observed accordingly by all the good people of this State.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the [L. S.] State, at the Executive office, in the City of Raleigh, on the 17th day of September, 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:

PUASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

September 18, 1855. 86—1w.

DEQUINCEY'S NEW WORK.—THE NOTE Book of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey.

Also, DeQuincey's former writings, comprising the following:

The Confessions of an English Opium Eater, and the Suspiria De Profundis, 1 vol 16mo, with portrait, cloth
The Biographical Essays, 1 vol 16mo, ——
The Miscellaneous Essays, do ——
The Cæsars, do ——
Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Essays on the Poets, 1 vol 16mo, ——
Historical and Critical Essays, 2 vols 16mo, ——
Autobiographic Sketches, 1 vol 16mo,
Essays on Philosophical Writers, 2 vols 16mo,
Theological Essays and other Papers, do
Letters to a Young Man, and other Papers, 1 vol 16mo,

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 15, 1855. 86—tf

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—With be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 18th of October next, on the Premises, if not previously disposed of at private sale, that valuable tract of land, with the Mills thereon, containing 300 acres, lying on both sides of Deep River, in Moore County, with about three or four miles of the Plank Road leading from Fayetteville to Ashboro', and about 10 miles of Carthage.

This property is well improved, and possesses samples of much mineral wealth, and the water power cannot be excelled at any point on Deep River. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as all persons desirous of purchasing will call and examine for themselves before the sale.

If it should be desired, the Mill tract, with fifty acres of land on the south side of the river, all fresh cleared, will be sold separately.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell all my crop of Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Rye, Shucks, Straw, &c. Also, all my stock of Hogs, Cattle, &c., Household and Kitchen furniture.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. Call and get bargains, as the sale will be absolute and without reserve. Possession with good title given immediately, in time to sow wheat.

WM. M. JOHNSON.

September 7, 1855. 85—td.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned, having taken out letters of special administration on the estate of Elijah Atkinson, dec'd., gives notice that on the 20th day of September, he will sell at the late residence of said dec'd., the following personable estate, to wit: about one thousand pounds of Bacon, one hundred head of Beef Cattle, about fifty head of Sheep, &c.

A credit of six months will be given. Bonds with approved security will be required.

W. F. ATKINSON, Adm'r.

Sept. 10, 1855. 85—tf.

☞ The Carolinian, Fayetteville, copy till day and forward account.

JUST TO HAND.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED and are now opening an assortment of Goods for Fall and Winter trade, consisting of—

Biea & Bro. Domestics,
" Jeans,
Bed Tickings,
Calicoes,
Fur. do,
Flannels,
Col'd Cambrics,
Jaconet do,
Swiss Muslins,
Col'd do,
Bl'k and Plaid Shawls,
Domest. Ginghams,
Col. H'd'k'fs.
Laces and Fringes,
Silk and Velvet Trimings.

Also, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

As these goods were consigned to us, they will be sold cheap for cash only.

LITCHFORD & COOKE,
Com. Merchants.

Raleigh, Sept 14, 1855. 85—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, v. 1, 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 15, 1855. 85—

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY person who will apprehend my two boys EDGAR and WILLIS, and deliver them to me, or confine them in some jail in the State, so that I get them, or Twenty five dollars for each. EDGAR is 22 years old and weighs 175 pounds, dark complexion and very good countenance when spoken to. Willis is 19 years old and weighs 150 pounds nearly copper color. He worked two years at the Blacksmiths' trade and can make a good horse shoe and nails. They ran away the latter part of Dec. last, and it is said that Willis is passing himself off as a free negro, and may be striking in some shop.

SETH WARD.

Franklinton, Sept. 12th, 1855. 85—4t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Jos. Fowler, Jr., and Son is this day dissolved by mutual consent of both parties. This the 14th day of September, 1855.

JOS. FOWLER, Jr.
WM. B. FOWLER.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—3tpd.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPping Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices low to suit, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

A. J. ROGERS,

Attorney at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COUNTIES OF NASH, Franklin, Granville and Warren. May be found at his office in Nashville, N. C.

Sept. 7, 1855. 1090—wtf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY, in Equity. Wm. K. Kearney and wife Mariah, James J. Alston, Samuel W. Alston, Samuel A. Williams and others vs. Micajah T. Hawkins, Joseph H. Alston, Martha Baker and others. Original bill filed for the sale of land.

In this case on affidavit, sworn to before me as Clerk and Master of Wake county and filed, in which it is alleged and set forth that the defendants, Micajah T. Hawkins, Joseph H. Alston, Hamilton A. Alston, Sampson H. Butler, A. M. Macon, J. E. Broome, M. T. H. Broome, Martha Baker, Beverly D. Baker, Lawrence Baker, John Baker and Philip W. Alston, are non-residents of this State. Now advertisement is made according to the Statute in such case made and provided, for the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Wake, at the court house in the city of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, demur to or answer the said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

The said bill is filed for the sale of several tracts of land, which the late Thomas Alston of Wake county died seized and possessed of in fee simple, and which he left undevised by his last will and testament, and which lapsed by the death of his wife—and such as he purchased after the due execution and date of his will—which has been duly proven, recorded and filed, and alleges that an actual partition cannot be made of the same without injury to the parties interested—and prays for a division of the proceeds of the sale among the nearest collateral heirs of the said Thomas Alston, deceased—according to our Statutes of Descents—*per stirpes*. This 11th August, 1855.

ED. G. HAYWOOD, C. M. E.

Raleigh, August 11th, 1855. 76—w&swisc.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NASH COUNTY.—James Harper against Betsy Whitfield and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs of Dilly Jones, who are defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is, therefore, on motion ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Standard, notifying the defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Will. T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2d Monday of August, A. D., 1855.

WM. T. ARRINGTON, C. C. C.

August 17, 1855. [Pr. adv. $5,62½] 1088—w6w.

EMERSON BENNETT'S NEW WORK.—Ellen Norbury; Or, the Adventures of an Orphan.

For Sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 7, 1855. 83—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 9, 1854. 16—w&swöm.

JAMES J. IREDELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. D. ROGERS.

October 28, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office at No. 8, Roanoke Square,

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, Pres. dent Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Senter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 15, 1855. 87—

LEWIS & KING,

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. LEWIS, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,

Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,

COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of non-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

JOHN B. BYNUM,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

JACKSON, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.

Jackson, April 16, 1855. 42—1y.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

Attorney at Law,

Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will att